SELF WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—100 LABORERS, TO WORK ON THE ...

WANTED—A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS AND ...

WANTED—IN A JOBBING HOUSE, A BOY TO ...

WANTED—FIRST CLASS RAILROAD LA... WANTED—GOOD CLERK, WAITER, PORTER, ...

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN TO GO ...

WANTED—AT THE WORKINGMEN'S BUREAU, ...

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ...

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR GROCERY ...

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ...

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, IN A WHOLE... WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WITH SOME ...

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WITH SOME ...

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, IN A WHOLE...

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, IN A WHOLE...

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, IN A WHOLE

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THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1870.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

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THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS.

We do not attempt to determine the details of the processes by which, in each instance, extortionate and fraudulent usages on the part of railroads and grain warehouses shall be broken up, and the rights of the public, as regards transportation and freight, shall be protected. But the same fundamental legal rights belong to the owners of freight transported by rail as belong to owners of freight carried by any other common carrier. The railroad is not exempted by a common carrier is that he shall carry on the same terms for all who offer, charging the same rates, delivering in the same manner, furnishing equal facilities to all consignors and consignees. To depart from this is "unjust discrimination." To refuse to cease to act as a common carrier, and to claim to act as special carrier,—a violation of the charter of every railroad. If, therefore, a railroad company takes freight by weight, and requires for it a certain scale shipper at the place of shipment, it cannot sell another that he must apply to some elevator in Chicago for his receipt. If it allows one consignee to connect his elevator by a switch with its track it cannot refuse either another consignee, in the same circumstances, the right to connect their elevator with its track in the same manner. Whether the end in to be reached by an injunction restraining the officers and agents of the railroad company from delivering grain to any other person than the consignee named, or by compelling them to deliver at all warehouses alike, or else lose the use of their cars while they are being unloaded by hooks, which shall be at their proper disposal, or by mandamus to lay the switch and perfect the connection, are mere questions of modes of proceeding. One or the other is necessary to coerce the road to abandon the fraudulent claim which it sets up to act as a special carrier for a particular warehouse, and common carrier for the common carrier, knowing no distinction of persons. Whichever may be resorted to, we do not doubt that the courts of this State will embrace the earliest opportunity to extend the definitions of the law, and to apply them in such manner as to give full effect to the principles heretofore laid down, and compel every road to be a common carrier for all and a special carrier for none.

The right of a railroad company to the city and pass it in an elevator without the express order of the shipper or consignee, it does so at its peril. The owner can go and demand his property, and enforce his demand without the payment of warehouse charges. The railroad company cannot shut the hot poker at him and then make him pay for heating it. We hope that the Board of Trade will make a test question on this very point, and see whether the law of common carriers has been seized in favor of the railroads to the extent of enabling them to deliver the property of A to the custody of B without the express authorization and consent of A. If they can deliver McCrea's grain to Wheeler's elevator, they can deliver it to Norton's mill; and if Wheeler can compel McCrea to pay for storing it, Norton can compel him to pay for grinding it. Those are strange and new-fangled definitions of movers and owners. We fancy that the Supreme Court will not discover the slightest resemblance between them and the law of common carriers. If a railroad has not sufficient rolling stock and depot room to transact its business, he cannot plead its own dereliction as a reason for refusing to allow warehouses to connect their tracks with its track. It cannot plead a want of facilities for handling grain at its own depot as a reason for refusing to allow additional facilities to be furnished to it gratis.

INCIDENTALISM.

The Hon. C. C. Washburn, Representative in Congress from the Sixth District of Wisconsin, writes, under date of Washington, March 19, to a friend in LaCrosse, that "At no time within the past twelve months have I contemplated or desired a speech to Congress, and that he "can see no reason to induce him to change his mind on the subject." In the course of his letter, Mr. Washburn says:

"It is one of the wonders of the age of progress and development, that the business prospects of the country will enter into the exact current for the formation of the Atlantic Ship Canal, and the formation of the Interoceanic Railway will soon be in active progress, and that the question of the Mississippi Improvements will be the Republican party has still great duties to perform in carrying out all its resolutions, it will be forced to take sides on another question that have not been so prominently before. Reduced expenditure and taxation in the interests of the laboring men must be met and will be met. Congress in developing the resources of the country, will make the expenditures in the lowest point. But the public improvements of the country, and the wise policy of a large revenue to be raised for the liquidation of debts on foreign importations. On the latter basis I still hold to the policy of the party that a purely revenue tariff, and, on the other hand, a protective tariff, are both wrong, and neither should be given when it can be. Of the last, I have always been in favor of incidental protection for the reasonable encouragement of the industries of my district, and for any other section of Wisconsin will be of great benefit."

It is within a very short time, we believe, that Mr. Washburn has abandoned the doctrine of protection *per se*, and put himself on the ground of incidental protection. This doctrine of "incidentalism" is becoming the convenient subterfuge for all persons, who do not dare, on the one hand, to avow themselves in favor of a revenue tariff, and who have not courage, on the other hand, to declare themselves in favor of protection. Revenue is derived from importations; protection is derived from the prohibitory or high rates of a tariff which does not diminish importations, can afford no protection; a tariff which does diminish importations is, to that extent, antagonistic to revenue. The article of sugar may be taken as the fairest instance of the operation of what is called incidental protection. It is necessary that the government should obtain a large portion of its revenue by the duties on sugar, and while such duties are imposed, they will operate as a protection to the sugar planters of Louisiana. If this is what is meant by incidental protection, we affirm that it is a misnomer—it is protection pure and undisguised. The government is supplied, when it lays a tax upon sugar, to a revenue from all the sugar consumed. It is because it is enabled to collect a tax from Louisiana of all the sugar consumed in Louisiana that it can deliver to the Louisiana whisky and the consumers of sugar have a right to demand that when they pay a tax of three cents a pound on sugar, it shall be paid into the public treasury, and the day will come when they will carry that policy into effect.

We congratulate Mr. Washburn, nevertheless, upon his abandonment of the doctrine of protection, and his substitution of incidentalism. It is a hopeful indication, and we presume that when he has studied the subject a little further, he will agree with us that protection is robbery, and that incidental protection is incidental robbery.

OUR SEWERAGE EXPENDITURE.

Is it not time for the Common Council, and if not the Council, the public generally, to consider whether we are tending in the matter of sewerage construction? On the 1st day of April, 1869, the sewerage debt of Chicago was $1,840,000. The present condition of the debt, March 27, 1870, may be thus stated:

Bonded debt April 1, 1869	$1,840,000
Bonds sold in 1869-70	850,000
Total debt April 1, 1870	$2,690,000
Bonds to be sold before May 1	250,000
Total sewerage debt	$2,940,000

This sum, added to the debt of Chicago proper, and the annual interest on this debt is $186,550. In 1866 there were nine miles of sewers constructed, at a cost of $197,000, or $21,880 per mile. In 1869 there were 20 miles of sewer constructed, at a cost of $658,500, or $34,537 per mile. The annual cost of the sewers, excluding construction and cost of enlargement, which is supposed to be infinite—we average per mile, as follows:

Interest	$146,960
Sinking fund	9,304
Repairs	12,000
Salaries, rents, &c.	14,374
Annual cost of sewers	$182,778

The Board of Public Works state that they have on hand, in materials and cash, $58,000; and they ask that 175 7 per cent bonds for $1,000 each be sold at 95, realizing $166,250, and the proceeds be used to construct additional sewers. If this request be granted, the sewerage debt of the city will be $2,840,000, bearing an annual interest of $198,800.

Previous to 1855, sewers were treated as a special improvement of direct benefit to the property drained by them, and were paid for accordingly. At present they are regarded as a public improvement, paid for by loans, the interest on which is collected by a general tax upon all property, whether benefited by them or not. Under the old system a sewer was constructed, and was paid for as the time; under the present system we pay 40 per cent more for construction than we did before, and the tax is perpetual, and increasing. We borrow, on an average, $250,000, and pay nearly $200,000 a year interest. Our interest is fast approaching that point when it will be 80 per cent for our annual expenditure. Had we not better raise the $250,000 needed for sewers by taxation, instead of by selling bonds, and permit the debt to be gradually retired? We pose a street or two special taxes upon the property assumed to be benefited, but the paving of a street is not by any means so direct an improvement to the adjoining property as is the sewer. The latter is a direct advantage, of importance and necessity for the property drained by it, and to no other, while the paved street is a benefit and convenience to every person who may have occasion to use it. If we expend $6,000,000 annually for special improvements, which money we collect by special assessments. There can be no word said in defence of the present system of borrowing money to build sewers which will not apply with ten-fold force to support and maintain by borrowing money to pave streets and build sidewalks. The property which is taxed for paving a street is not taxed to pave any other street, and no property is taxed for that purpose which is not directly benefited by such improvement; while the entire real and personal property on the 750 miles of streets is taxed permanently to build the sewers upon the 180 miles of streets. Property once taxed to pave a street, pays the proportionate cost of the work, and is discharged from further assessment, while all property, whether assessed or not, is under a perpetual mortgage to pay interest on a sewer debt, which is never paid. The twenty-six miles of sewers built in Chicago in 1869, cost $34,557 per mile, or $4.46 per lineal foot. The owners of the property drained by this sewerage are to be taxed therefor. Take as an average a 25-foot lot, with house on it, valued at $6,000. The annual tax for interest on the sewer debt will be $1.50 per foot in one payment in full, and we will get twice the amount of sewers for less taxation. The Board of Public Works, even with the sale of the bonds, can have but $200,000 to expend for sewers in 1870, while there are urgent appeals for at least thirty miles of sewer. If the system was changed, all these sewers might be built, and the $200,000 be applied to the city's portion of the work. As we are at a stand, and not over eight miles can be built this year.

The New York *Independent* replies to some one who is supposed to ask it for its opinion, by printing the whole Sermon on the Mount, thus achieving a leader of unusual pith and value, and chiefly remarkable for the strong contrast between its sentiments and those ordinarily to-nd in the *Independent*. For instance, the article teaches that:

"Whosoever shall put away his wife, saving for the cause of fornication, causeth her to commit adultery; and whosoever shall marry her that is divorced committeth adultery."

This doctrine was recently denounced in the *Independent* as abhorrent to civilization. We think if the editor who so denounced it had gone to work to express his own views instead of those of another person, he would have arrived at quite an opposite conclusion on the same subject.

For does it seem strictly frank and candid to quote the Sermon on the Mount as a means of informing its readers whether the *Independent* holds the author of that sermon to be God or man, and his influence over the world to be natural and limited or unlimited and supernatural.

Nevertheless, like all attempts to contort it is itself a revelation, of those who read the *Independent* quite as clear as if its object had been to express its views instead of to hide its lack of them. It sheds more light on the question "What the *Independent* thinks of Christ," by dodging the answer, than it could have done by answering. For shrewd people generally dodge questions that they neither know or care very little about.

COLONEL BAKER'S LETTER.

Colonel Baker's second letter, concerning the late attack on Big Horn's band of Indians, has staggered the Philo-Piganthropists tremendously, and some of them are inquiring, in an injured tone, why he did not tell these facts before. The answer is obvious. How could he know anything about the lies which the Philo-Piganthropists were circulating about him twenty-five hundred miles from his camp. After returning to Fort Shaw, he sat down and in a soldierlike way made his report. He made just such a report as he would have made if he had attacked a small rebel outpost of one or two hundred men during the late war, and it would never have occurred to him to make any defence whatever of his conduct. It was only when he was made aware of the monstrous statements that had been sent in advance of his report, that it became necessary to controvert them. He has now stated what we believed and said the real facts would turn out to be; namely: that he made his attack only in the morning to prevent the Indians escaping; that he slaughtered only such able-bodied men; that, in the melee and confusion, it was unavoidable that more or less women and children should be killed or wounded; that he killed no women or children intentionally; that he saved the lives of all whom he could save, and that he used no more violence than was absolutely necessary to carry out his instructions and to protect the settlers of Montana from further ravages. We hope that he may be brevetted for his conduct in this affair, and we think that the officers and men under his command are entitled to the thanks of Congress and of all just men for their endurance of the tremendous hardships they encountered in marching some six hundred miles, in the depth of winter, over snow and ice, in obedience to lawful orders, to perform a necessary duty, in which neither honor nor glory was to be won, but only hard knocks and privation.

THE CANADIAN CANALS.

The readers of THE TRIBUNE will be glad to know that what appears to be an energetic movement for the enlargement of the Welland Canal and the other canals navigable about to be inaugurated. A general and very able debate occurred in the Dominion Parliament, now in session at Ottawa, last week, on Wednesday, in which a large number of leading men of the country participated. Among them we notice Mr. Magill, Mr. Street, Mr. Shanley, the distinguished engineer; Mr. McCallum, Sir John A. Macdonald, the Minister of Justice, and several others. The sentiment seemed to be nearly unanimous that the canals must be enlarged so as to admit the passage of vessels of a thousand tons, in order to render them remunerative investments to the government. The St. Lawrence Canals are already large enough, while the Welland, even in its imperfect condition, has paid 2½ per cent, mainly from the commerce of the upper lakes that passes down to Oswego.

Much of the discussion was conducted on broad, national grounds, and in a spirit of great liberality and fairness. It was contended that Canadians must manifest a spirit of energy and enterprise equal to that of their neighbors across the line if they meant to live and hold the advantages which nature, in giving them one of the great rivers of the world to flow through their country, had placed within their grasp. It was contended that the enlargement of the canals would very strongly influence the West to urge the renewal of the Reciprocity treaty, as our immense and rapidly increasing products would find in this the cheapest means of transit to the ocean. Seven millions of dollars was stated to be the amount required to obtain a depth of twelve and a half feet of water in the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, and such improvement of harbors on Lake Erie and Ontario as these enlarged canal facilities would make necessary. The amount does not seem formidable, when the great advantages to be secured by the enlargement are considered. The estimated cost of a Niagara Falls ship canal alone, is twelve millions. Who the intelligent and enterprising spirit manifested in the Dominion Parliament, and the marked unanimity that seemed to prevail in the discussion, it is to be hoped that vessels of a thousand tons burden may be enabled to reach the upper lakes, from the ocean, at no distant day.

Senator Hamlin has introduced a bill to create a Territorial Government for the District of Columbia, or the tribe less than miles square, or so, which remain of it, on the Maryland side of the Potomac. It provides for a Governor, and Secretary, to be appointed by the President; a legislature of two houses, to be elected by the people, a Delegate to Congress, to sit on the same terms as a Territorial Delegate, and that any legislative powers vested in this Territorial Government are not to interfere with the power of Congress to legislate for the District in all cases whatsoever. Nothing is intimated about the future admission of the District as a State, but whatever grounds exist for forming it into a Territory, now might doubtless be urged with equal force hereafter for admitting it as a State. The bill should be entitled, "An act to declare the exercise of exclusive legislative jurisdiction by Congress over the District of Columbia a failure," and, after striking out all after the enacting clause and substituting instead thereof a re-cession of the District to the State of Maryland, it should be passed. Then let Congress appoint a commission to remove the capital of the United States to the Shenandoah Valley, with instructions that the theory of encumbering Congress with exclusive legislative jurisdiction over any other territory than the site of the Capitol is forever exploded. The Capitol and the removal of the capital to some first-class Western city would prove not only acceptable to the city in question, but a stride forward for the nation itself; and an additional advantage to those who have occasion to sojourn or reside at the seat of government.

The New York *Tribune* is "delighted to learn that the ladies of Uniontown, Pa., have formed an Anti-Slandering Society, the members of which meet daily." In the time of those meetings shall be spoken, not in conversation, but in the reading of some book, one, of course, that shall have a tranquilizing and soporific influence. The suggestion is a good one, and we advise the Uniontown ladies to send immediately to the New York *Tribune* office for a copy of "What I Know About Farming," and another of "Greeley on Political Economy." If these do not have the desired effect, they may give it up as a hopeless case, and return to tea and scandal.

The sixty-one life insurance companies doing business in the State of New York, including assistant and non-resident, return for the past year their premium receipts at $85,058,129. From this income and the interest on their investments they paid to insured, in losses by deaths, the sum of $15,058,846, and in expenses $16,692,182. The amount paid to insured in Europe, i. e., re-paid for effecting the insurance are about equal for the year, and both combined are about three-eighths of the total receipts of the companies for premiums for the year.

The New York *Times* has an elaborate argument to show the incompetency of that clause of the Funding bill, as originally introduced in the Senate, authorizing the payment of interest in Europe, i. e., in gold and silver coin of foreign countries. It urges that great confusion might arise from changes in the money standard of the several countries where it is proposed to pay the interest. It suggest, as a *way* of avoiding his difficulty, that the interest be made payable, everywhere, in shekels of the denomination prevailing in the time of Abraham. We read that when the patriarch purchased the burial-place of Machpelah, he weighed out the money with a pair of scales of some sort. By adopting this simple device, all difficulties arising from changes of the coin standards of various countries, will be avoided, because each bondholder, by providing himself with a pair of scales and a bottle of sulphuric acid, could easily and surely determine whether he was receiving the amount of money due him or not.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

One of the prisoners in the Kane County Jail is confined there in satisfaction of an unpaid fine of $100, for abuse of a county official. Big Will, who is wealthy, has several times proposed to pay the fine; but the obstinate lustrument vows "that he will not leave it out" if fifty years a day; and, when the county will keep him in jail no longer, he will go to the state house.

—The Alton *Telegraph* of March 21 says: "A well-known horticulturist informed us this morning that, after careful examination, he had found that 50 per cent of the peach buds in this vicinity had been killed by the last two cold snaps of the season. This would leave 50 per cent still alive, which is an abundance for the good of the trees, and will furnish a heavy crop."

—In Edwards County, March 19, Wm. Threel was repairing the lock of his gun, at a table, and a piece of his, about 4 years old, was playing around the room. Mr. Threel continued to keep away from before the gun, but, as she was passing in front of it, it was discharged, the ball passing through her heart, killing her instantly.

—Mrs. Louisa Arnold was born in Louisa County, Virginia, September 13, 1792; moved to Kentucky in 1811, and to Illinois in 1831; and I give all the house of her daughter in Litchfield, being in her nineteenth year. She has six children, thirty-one grandchildren, forty-seven great-grandchildren.

IOWA.

The Marshal of Dubuque was presented by his wife with a pair of twins a few days since. This is the third time she has made such a presentation in four years.

—In Mahaska County, March 22, Henry Graham was shot and killed by J. C. Platt, the difficulty arising over some words spoken by some wrong doer by the former to a sister of the latter. Platt surrendered himself to the sheriff, and was released on George W., who was mixed up in the trouble, had been arrested.

WISCONSIN.

The Mayor of Oshkosh recently vetoed a City Council ordinance appropriating $500 to himself.

—Judge Miller, of the United States District Court at Milwaukee, decided last week that the bankruptcy of an insurance company is no discharge of the policy-holders from an assessment.

INDIANA.

A niece, resident in Indiana, of the colored Senator Revels, has just got a divorce.

—They are making molasses from corn in Terre Haute.

—Conductor Hanlon, of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, found in the cars, on Saturday, a boy about four years old, minus a mother's fostering care. The baby had been left on the cars at Orleans, the mother having got out at Salem. The latter has not put in an appearance.

—A letter from Independence, Warren County, to the Lafayette *Courier*, contains the following paragraph in relation to the former place:

"It seems that Caroline Pepper had been forced into a compact on intimate terms with Pratt, a man named Gallagher, son of Dr. Gallagher, of Independence, and Pratt's partner in crime, as was his custom, on the night of March 14, and was obliged to submit to the will of the fiend in human form. As soon as he was gone, the girl seized the blanket, and, wrapping that about her, she immediately seized with convulsions, and lived but a few hours. Pratt has since left the country. The young man was sent for, and, after examining the body, pronounced her dead. Coroner Sandler, hearing of the affair, proceeded to the house, and, finding the body, and the weapons, that an oyster knife is not to be included in the category, since it is not "deadly."

—The following advertisement appears in an English paper: "To-day, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, my dear wife Catherine, forty in Everything, was happily summed of two girls and a boy. Barely ten months ago she had twins, making five children in one year."

—Dr. Letheby, an English physician, says that most of the cheap teas—and some brands are sold in England for a shilling per pound—are more or less tea at all, but a mixture of sawings, the dung of silk worms, dust, dirt, and a solution of gum.

—Miss Burritt estimates the waste of pens, ink, paper, type-setting and printing in the world by the use of the letter "c" in words like "ice" and such as these, favor—where it is not needed, at $10,000 a year.

—The Evansville (N. Y.) *Republican* says the most valuable dog, one day last week, entered the town and at all corners of the streets would open the door of a child which had been deposited there for several years, and took out and broke and scattered over the ground the bottles.

—The International Exhibition in Vienna will take place in 1873. The exhibition building will be erected upon the Prater. The cost of the building is estimated at 3,500,000 florins; the other at present 2,500,000 florins. The receipts are estimated at 4,000,000 florins. The guarantee fund is to be made up by the State. It is questionable whether the government will do this.

—A new toll for the regulation of pedding is announced in the Massachusetts Legislature. Among the articles enumerated in which peddlers are forbidden to trade are the following: "Any article which is not permitted because of the facility with which the spurious manufacture can be passed off as genuine; and further, it is made unlawful for any peddler to sell more than one-eighth part of indigo is sufficient to make it adulterated to the pure dye."

—A planter near New Orleans, fearing that insect up levees faster than he could replace them, has constructed a steam engine to pump water and invent something to meet his wants. He has done so. His invention consists in covering plows of any kind with a thin plate of iron, and then turning faces and landsides in such a manner that they be easily taken off and replaced. Plows that formerly required eight mules per point long now have their force indefinitely prolonged by the addition of new face. They are made in New Orleans.

—The steamer *Sunbeam*, of Newport, has just been finished at York, England, for Mr. R. S. Newall. It is three hundred feet long, weighs five tons, and is driven by engines of three thousand horse-power. The vessel is constructed, having an object glass of twenty-five inches aperture, or nearly three times in surface that of the great telescope of Harvard University. The English astronomers rejoice over it, as one of the fruits of the repeal of the oppressive duty on glass, which, for so many years, almost destroyed optical art in England.

—A new species of paper, specially adapted for various articles of clothing, has been invented in Belgium. Both animal and vegetable materials are employed in its manufacture, the latter being New Zealand flax, jute, hemp, and cotton, and the former wool, hair, and skins. These are reduced to a pulp in the usual manner, and then felted in the appropriate machines. The cloth thus manufactured is said to possess all the qualities of ordinary cloth, and to give a degree of comfort to the wearer. It is also very durable, may be worn either as outside or as woven fabrics, is very porous, resembles leather in made of it, of which it forms the uppers, and even shoes, may be made.

—The sale of the Bible Library, in New York, closed on Saturday night. The 37,000 lots sold, brought a little over $20,000. The most valuable lots were: Bagster's Polyglot Bible, $1,000; Bagster's Hebrew Bible, $1,000; Audubon's Birds, $1,050; Audubon's Quadrupeds, $1,000; Catlin's Indians, $1,000; Gurney's Gallery, $1,000; Bible, $1,000; History of the Navy, $1,000; Dibdin's Bibliomania, $1,000; Doran's Annals of the Stage, $1,000; Henry's New Testament, $1,000; Henry's Kennedy, $1,000; Hogarth's Works, $1,000; Hormandeu's Journal, $1,000; Hubbard's Narrative, $1,000; Pallissy the Potter, $1,000; Sunday Afternoon, $1,000; Smith's History of New Jersey, $1,000; Smith's New York, $1,000; and Dante's Divine Comedy, translated by Longfellow, $975. Only three copies of the latter were printed.

—The Buffalo *Express* gives the following account of a financial transaction in one of the local offices a few days ago: By some means or other, it happened that the office-boy owed one of the clerks three cents, the clerk owed the cashier two cents, and the cashier owed the office-boy five cents. The office-boy, having a cent in his possession, generously paid the cashier, and therefore handed the nickel over to the clerk, who, in turn, paid half of his debt by giving the cent to the cashier. The latter then settled with the office-boy, remarking: "Now I only owe you one cent." The office-boy again passed the cent to the clerk, who, paying it to the cashier, was passed back to the office-boy, and the latter individual squared all accounts by paying it to the clerk, thereby discharging the whole indebtedness.

—The Texas papers complain loudly of the depredations of Mexican grangers upon the cattle herds of that State. The *Brownsville Ranchero* publishes the following: "Last year the Mexicans collected 45,000 head of cattle, and those inside the branding of 1869, which amounted to 30,000 head, were all driven off. This year they have collected 40,000 head of cattle, and those inside the branding of 1869, which amounted to 30,000 head, are all driven off. This is the number Indians have driven off in this section."

—The case against Hiram A. Briggs, of Portsmouth, R. I., charged with attempting to poison his family, last fall, has been disposed of by default of the appearance of the defendant. The prosecution petitioned the General Assembly for a remission of their bail bonds, on the ground that the family not only recovered from the effects of the poison administered to them by Briggs, but are living on friendly terms with him.

—James Selby Lewis, formerly of London, but more recently a resident of the suburbs of Boston, has published a letter to the Wakefield Hall estates, in Buckinghamshire, the rents of which, amounting to £10,000, are enjoyed by a trustee under the Court of Chancery since 1778, and the principal, and interest are now nearly three millions sterling.

—Another remarkable novel of Spanish life has been published in Madrid, entitled "The Wandering Jew," and will be published in an early day by Michael Levy & Brother, booksellers. The title is "The Traitor," and the present Emperor of the French is the leading performance of the work. It is dedicated to Victor Hugo.

—Cardinal Antonelli and the ex-King of Naples have been shown to be partners in the mine that has been discovered in the Neapolitan Bank, and in which many prisons and a number of high officials are implicated. Many of the prisoners have been released in consequence of the discoveries that the arrival of Victor Emanuel in the city, which is generally to be the signal for great popular rejoicing, passed almost unnoticed.

—Private letters from Berlin state that the ex-Queen of Hanover is about to take up her abode in that city, and that Princess Frederica, wife of Prince Frederick Charles, is exciting a great deal of attention. She is the King's new 20 years of age, he is still very delicate, is the daughter of the late Duke of Anhalt, and has three children, and pays more attention to the affairs of her step-father than to those of her own husband, who is considered a couple of large rockers; while at the opposite end from the last was a good-sized Prussian officer, who was in a state of high glee with a goodly store of comforts for the inner man, as well as several glasses of wine, which appeared from the variety of bottles, a fair assortment of liquors. That the latter were of the choicest brands of their friends I could see by the pleased look of satisfaction that beamed from the countenance of the host, as he watched the disappearance of the contents of the bottles.

—Mr. Bernal Osborne experienced an exciting episode to an ardent Parliamentary life. She very lately. He was in bed, and, hearing unusual noises, rose and looked out of the window. Two young girls, who had slid their heels before the Crown Princess Victoria, and thereby got into a very compromising position, were in the act of being dragged out of the water by the police of the palace of the heir apparent. The Princess is credited to have threatened to leave the Prussian Court circles unless the girls were saved

THE LAW COURTS.

Coroner Cleaves Sets Up a Claim to the Sheriff's Office.

The Office Declared to Be Man is the Interest of a "Ring."

Statement of the Status of the Late R. R Gilford and E. T. Dyer.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Before Judge Wallace.

THE NEW REDWOOD TABERNACLE.

The Basis of the Mandamus Proceedings.

Lizzie W. Carpenter Wanted—Cause Appointed who Never Knew Her—Her Step-Mother Charged with the Slave-Mice Family Atrocity.

A TERRIBLE ROUTBOTTAL

A Serial Bomb of a Family Appointed who Never Knew Her—Her Step-Mother Charged with the Slave-Mice Family Atrocity—Fate of Wednesday's Bill.

THE CADETSHIP SWOGGLERS

Another Attempt to Obtain Appointments by Bribery—Chicago Men Implicated—Letters Produced—Fate of the Swoggler.

A CHAPTER OF HORRORS

Ten or Twelve Lives Lost—A Water and Three Children Frozen to Death—Other Disasters—Two Steamers Lost in the Storm—Terrible Suffering.

A CHAPTER OF HORRORS

Another Attempt to Obtain Appointments by Bribery—Chicago Men Implicated—Letters Produced—Fate of the Swoggler.

ALMOST A HORROR

Narrow Escape of the Mob Hot from Murder.

MINNESOTA NOTES

A Character to Learn What is Due on Taxes.

THE TURF.

SPORTING MATTERS

Return of the Champion Bloodless —Base Ball—The Bubble —Shad—Ice Palaces of Chicago—Sporting Gossip.

BULLETINS.

THE MARKETS.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool Provision Market.

London Money Market.

London Produce Market.

Frankfort Bourse.

Paris Bourse.

New York Money Market.

New York Stock Market.

New York Produce Market.

New York Dry Goods Market.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

New York Stock Market.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

REAL ESTATE.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miscellaneous Items.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Private Medical.

DR. BOSANKO.

Private Consultation.

Electricity Vs. Electric Fluid.

Wholesale Chemist.

Wedlock.

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MACHINERY.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS POOR.

DO NOT PURCHASE

ANY POLICE COURTS

DISTRICT COURTS

COUNTY COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

SUPERIOR COURT.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

HOTEL PERSONALS.

AGENTS.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TO LET.

WANTED.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING AND LODGING

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Committee of Nine at Englewood —Kearney's Joke—The $4,500 Smoke Stack—The "Monument"—Individual Gilding—Story of the Corner Stone.

Engines, Pumps, Coils, Valves, &c.

Mr. Thomas, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Crane To-day—Boating with Furnaces and with Steam—How Often Theses Visited the Works.

The Great Flirting Gallery.

Englewood was honored yesterday by an official visit of a portion of the Aldermanic committee of nine, who went out there for the purpose of looking at the new Normal School building in general, and to inspect the heating apparatus in particular. The following is a complete list of the committee who were in the party: Supervisors Bolton, Sanderson, Worthington, Waterman, Sayre, and Schaffer. Supervisor Allen, who is not on the committee, went on his OWN hook. There were also present Mr. Mitchell, President of the Chicago Warm Air Manufacturing Company; Mr. Winchell, Superintendent of the building; Mr. Woodard, architect, who was in the service of the committee; Mr. Archbishop, engineer of the Court House, and superintendent of the Normal School heating apparatus, besides one or two Englewood gentlemen.

The committee did not go in carriages, but good sturdy rode like mere citizens on the 10 o'clock Rock Island train. On the cars seats were found for all, and no man made over their arrival at Englewood, as they turned out and formed in line in the order they went, and on the ridge, standing up from the surrounding prairie, the building was seen in its complete shabbiness. Running southwardly from the building are two long trenches of water, connected with a shallow trench of the same character, and to the west are some hundreds of frog-ponds all of irregular shape.

It is said that on a fine, clear day the city can be seen from the Englewood Normal. That is only an observer from the entire prospect, and it must prove a source of great comfort to those who have to stand by the dreary ditch; and the view to the southward Chicago as the Jews of old used to have their favored prospect of Jerusalem. The rear view, in the corner of which the school stands like a brick in the Acropolis, is dreary and forlorn. The representatives of Englewood say that the land can be drained, and the water carried off, which is true, but the aid of carpenters, the hand can be used to blossom like a second edition of Jericho's rose. They are carried to Englewood for a purpose, and they are full of things that are very far off. They insist that houses will be built on the water lots, that gardens, and flowers, and trees will spring from the swamps and cost the frogs their lives. It is a great place for some one, and for Normal, but a great institution.

The wet committee returned to the city in the afternoon.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

THE HON. J. D. CATON and wife, Dr. W. B. Egan, Samuel T. Lyle Dickey, Norman Williams, Esq., and wife, and a few of their friends started on Tuesday morning for a trip to California and the Sandwich Islands. They will be absent about three months. We understand that Judge Caton, several of his sons, proposed his journey to Chicago, and that the party will be joined by Mr. Egan, one of the earliest settlers of ——, and prominent in ——.

THE ——— account of his health. He was for —— a judge of the Supreme Court, and subsequently retired from the bench. His place was filled by Judge Lawrence. He has resided in this city, and will make it his future home. He is a man of much intelligence, with the history and material interests of the State thoroughly at his command. Those of his colleagues in the State were convened, organized and sworn in by Gen. Grant, and will remain a few years ago, to the Western Union Company.

THE CHAIRMAN of the Board of Supervisors yesterday visited the Bridewell, for the purpose of examining the heating apparatus. The contractor for this work was the Northwestern Manufacturing Company, an establishment which has never been heard from before, but which is determined, of any shady practice, ability in the production of comfort, to be classed by the future. We hope that the Common Council will emulate the intelligence of the Board of Supervisors in this particular, and institute an examination into the contracts for the heating of the public buildings of this city. If they can get a full trust, they will obtain some revelations not inferior in point of interest to those which have been obtained through the big hole in the top of the Court House.

JOHN ASHENHURST, an employe of the Illinois Stone, Lime and Quarrying Company, was almost instantly killed at the company's quarry, near the Archer road, yesterday morning. A mass of rock, blasted in the quarry, one hundred and twenty-five feet above the place where he was standing, turned him up dead, fracturing his skull, and producing death. It is a short time. The Deputy Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest this afternoon, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts, except that there was not sufficient warning given to those near by, previous to the blast. Deceased was a native of Sweden, unmarried, and has a relation in the United States.

CAPTAIN RICKEY still keeps a sharp lookout for thieves and shoplifters. Last evening, with a few men, he called at Frank Crowley, of No. 81 Randolph street, and induced Crowley, George F. Johnson, Harriet F. Bower, C. A. Adams, Frank T. Burt, and George Gibson to accompany him to the Armory. A handful of every other thing, gaiter box, cards, and all the paraphernalia of a first-class gambling saloon, were appropriated. The captain then left the party in charge of a police officer, and left by furnishing bail for their appearance this morning. Several of them are well known in the community.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the many accidents and fatalities which occur in the City of Public Works, in reference to area openings in the streets and alleys, in the business portion of the city, the Commissioner of Public Works has ordered the filled up at once, with dirt, if the property owners, or parties receiving the benefit, fail to put up the proper protections—a good idea.

SINCE BILLY EDWARDS ceased to be virtuous, he has contributed a letter to the Leavenworth Bulletin, declaring that he will be present at the Democratic Chicago Convention, and that he will be a delegate. Accordingly, Billy, at the National Hotel, on Monday evening last the forlorn individual, treasury and all, from which the assessments were seized at Toledo, Ohio, to satisfy the claim.

WILLIAM PAY, who lives on South Clark street, had an epileptic fit on the corner of Madison and Clark streets, yesterday afternoon. He fell on the sidewalk and fractured his right leg. Assistance being promptly rendered a hack and conveyed him to his residence.

REV. DR. ADDEY will preach at the Saints Paul and Peter Cathedral, corner of West Washington and Peoria streets, at 7½ o'clock, this evening. Subject: "The Patient Endurance of Love."

A PLEASANT LITTLE SOCIABLE will be given by the members of Excelsior Lodge, No. 13, I. O. O. F., this evening. All members of the order are invited to attend with their families.

THE BOARD OF TRADE will hold its annual election for officers for the year ensuing on next Monday. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

REV. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver a lecture this evening at the Woman's Home, on "The Highways and Byways of Europe."

MR. JAMES L. HAIN, formerly Superintendent of Aiken's Museum, expired at his residence yesterday morning, of consumption.

DR. BROWN, of California, on the "Sun Set Land," this evening at Farwell Hall.

THE LATE GENERAL THOMAS.

Meeting of Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland—Resolutions of Respect—Proposed Memorial Services in Chicago—Gov. Palmer to be Pressed—When the Remains will Arrive.

General Sheridan's Official Announcement.

In response to the call issued by Lieutenant General Sheridan for a meeting of all officers and soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland, and all other officers and soldiers resident or present in the city, for the purpose of taking some public action with reference to the death of Major General George H. Thomas, a large number of gentlemen assembled yesterday forenoon in one of the double parlors of the Sheridan House. The attendance, which was made up of ex-army officers and soldiers, and citizens in general, together with a full representation of General Sheridan's staff, soon became too large for the parlors, and the crowd repaired to the ladies' ordinary, which was also completely filled.

The meeting was called to order by General T. F. Brown, who nominated Lieutenant General Sheridan as Chairman. The motion was seconded by Major General Logan, and carried unanimously. Colonel George I. Wallace, a native of Sweden, unmarried, and a relation in the United States, was elected Secretary of the meeting.

General Sheridan, on taking the chair, said he presumed that all present knew the object of the gathering, which was that they might in some manner express their sorrow at the death of the commander who is now no more.

W. A. Hunting moved the appointment of a committee of five to draft appropriate resolutions.

The Chair appointed General A. C. Ducat, General W. Smith, General A. V. McClurg, Major E. S. Otis, and Colonel Louis Schade, Brown as such committee.

After the Committee on Resolutions had retired, the Chairman called upon any one present to express his feelings in making remarks upon the life and services of General Thomas.

MR. W. A. Hunting said it would appear that the shortest way to express the sorrow and misery and the feelings of this assembly, gathered to pay tribute to the memory of one who had passed away. When the news was made aware of the fact of the death of General Thomas, the people of this city, and of the country at large, fell to put up the proper protections—a good idea.

SINCE BILLY EDWARDS ceased to be virtuous, he has contributed a letter to the Leavenworth Bulletin, declaring that he will be present at the Democratic Chicago Convention, and that he will be a delegate. Accordingly, Billy, at the National Hotel, on Monday evening last the forlorn individual, treasury and all, from which the assessments were seized at Toledo, Ohio, to satisfy the claim.

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THE TAMMANY WAR.

The Gathering of the Tribes at the Wigwam — The Wigwam Closed Against the Braves—The Chiefs Fires Guarded by a Regiment of Policemen—The Grand Sachem Outflanks the Enemy—The Howlings of the Savages.

"From the New York Sun, March 29.

"To the Hon. Wm. M. Tweed, Chairman of the Democratic Republican General Committee:

SIR: It becomes my duty to communicate the following proceedings of the Council of Sachems of this Tammany Society, taken this day:

"At a meeting of the Council of Sachems of the Tammany Society, held in the Council Chamber of the Great Wigwam, this 28th day of March, 1870, James B. Nicholson, Father of the Council, presiding, and the following Sachems present, viz.: Sachems Samuel B. Garvin, A. Oakey Hall, M. T. Brennan, E. B. Hart, Peter B. Sweeny, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., John J. Bradley, Charles G. Cornell, Isaac Bell, and Joseph Dowling; absent, Sachems R. B. Connolly and Gov. W. McLean, the following preamble and resolutions were, after mature deliberation, unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, A call for a meeting of the General Committee, to be held in Tammany Hall this evening, has been issued, bearing the signature of the undersigned as Chairman of the meeting. The nomination was received with an outburst of applause, followed by three hearty cheers for Senator Creamer, which were only exceeded in honor of those now given by the repeated applause and cheering that greeted the announcement that Senator Creamer would preside. A motion to appoint Messrs. Fullerton and Kennedy as tellers was then stated, the Chairman withdrew the nomination substantially as follows:

"Gentlemen, members of the General Committee, to be held in Tammany Hall this evening, have been issued, bearing the signature of the undersigned as Chairman of the meeting. The nomination was received with an outburst of applause, followed by three hearty cheers for Senator Creamer, which were only exceeded in honor of those now given by the repeated applause and cheering that greeted the announcement that Senator Creamer would preside. A motion to appoint Messrs. Fullerton and Kennedy as tellers was then stated, the Chairman withdrew the nomination substantially as follows:

"In the first time in the history of Tammany Hall, that great temple of Democracy, its doors have been closed against a constitutional majority of the representatives of the people. By the revolutionary action of the officers claiming to have the control of Tammany Hall, they declare that we are a disorderly and riotous multitude, who desire to do wrong and violate the Democratic sanctity of that sanctuary temple of liberty. Cannot believe, if the spirit of manhood still remains in the Democracy of this great city and State, that such usurpation will be quietly submitted to. I was a participant in the scenes of last Tuesday at Albany, which took place in the then legislative halls of the Democratic party of New York. I told my colleagues at that time that we should appeal from the verdict of the Legislature to the people, and we were then told that we should be sent for, as the representatives of the great Democratic party of this city, to reverse the decision as announced by the Speaker.

"In this contest we are not actuated by any factious feeling against the Young Democracy. We sought to promote harmony and good feeling among the Democracy. We have met them fairly with this view, and this only, we approached tonight, with a large majority of the General Committee, to be held in Tammany Hall this evening, the doors barred, we were told in order to expel the constituted authorities of the Democracy of the city in general Committee, and a Democratic organization of the party! Is this before, be it

"Resolved, That the use of the hall for any meeting be withheld until the further action of the General Committee, consisting of five Sachems, including the Father of the Council, be appointed to take such action as will restore the hall and harmony to the Democracy of the city of New York, and a consolidated General Committee of their true representatives.

"In pursuance of the foregoing resolutions, the following committee was appointed, viz.:

"Sachems Samuel B. Garvin, A. Oakey Hall, M. T. Brennan, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., James B. Nicholson, Father of the Council.

"Attested by the signatures of the Sachems.

"Sachems Samuel B. Garvin, Matthew T. Brennan, A. Oakey Hall, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., E. B. Hart, John J. Bradley, Charles G. Cornell, Isaac Bell, Joseph Dowling, James B. Nicholson, Father of the Council.

"Attest: Joseph Kennedy, Secretary.

"Father of the Council.

"TAMMANY HALL, March 28, 1870."

THE EVENING PAPERS.

During the day yesterday a call was circulated among the members of the Tammany Hall General Committee, who are in sympathy with the Young Democracy, to meet at Irving Hall, at 5 o'clock to-night to consult as to the course of the General Committee, to be held in the evening, in pursuance to the following call, viz.:

"NOTICE.—A special meeting of the members of the General Committee of Tammany Hall will be held at Tammany Hall, in the Wigwam, on Wednesday, April 6, at 8 o'clock p. m.

"WM. M. TWEED, Chairman.
"WM. PITCHER,
"JOHN HOUGHTALIN, } Secretaries."

Some time before the hour appointed for this preliminary meeting, the earnest young men of the party began to assemble at the hall of Irving Hall, and, at 5 o'clock, when the doors were opened, the gathering numbered several hundred, 400 well-known Democrats, young gentlemen, unmoved by any apparent passion or excitement, but evidently fully conscious of the situation of the party, deliberating in little knots on the future action, and smoking cigars. Beer and other refreshments of the best known politicians of the city, and many who have always been acknowledged as leaders in the Democratic party. There was no noise or confusion among them, not the faintest show of turbulence or disorder. The meeting was called to order by Chairman Brennan, and with the same degree of decorum took their seats, and waited the action of those of the General Committee.

At the time or the organization there were present in the hall the following among the many well-known Democrats: Senator Creamer, Norton, and Genet; Assemblymen Kiernan, Kavanagh, Thos. C. Fields, Flanagan, Carey, Irving, Cochran, and C. Dayton; Congressmen Fox, and John Morrissey; Sheriff O'Brien; Judges McCunn, Ruboy, Shandley, Bedford, Barrett, Koch, Ingram, Quinn, Porter, and Hartman; Coroner Flynn; Aldermen Haley, Miller, Moore, Hughies, Murray, Lang, Barlow, and Supervisors Purroy, Ward, and Mosers. George H. Purser, Henry L. Clinton, Shepherd Knapp, and many others whose names were not learned.

The meeting was called to order by Senator Genet, who, in a very few words, introduced Senator Creamer, Chairman of the meeting, nominated as Chairman of the meeting. The nomination was received with an outburst of applause, followed by three hearty cheers for Senator Creamer, which were only exceeded in honor of those now given by the repeated applause and cheering that greeted the announcement that Senator Creamer would preside. A motion to appoint Messrs. Fullerton and Kennedy as tellers was then stated, the Chairman withdrew the nomination substantially as follows:

"Gentlemen, members of the General Committee of Tammany Hall: I thank you sincerely for the honor you have conferred upon me before I proceed to the duties of the chair, more grateful for this declared evidence of your regard as I am aware that the people of this city, and Legislature, and I draw much encouragement in so coming in the course I have hitherto pursued. Some of us are your representatives at Albany, need encouragement; we need to know if we are sustained or condemned. I shall always regard the present session of the Legislature will exist, as that body will probably afford to the majority of the wrongs of the city of New York; and therefore, it is the duty of the true Democracy to meet together and take counsel as to the best course to perform. Here is a large and respectable majority of the Democracy in the Tammany Hall. [Applause.] We are actuated by no spirit of factious opposition to the organization who are not here. Perhaps they would have been here had they been invited. But it was our will to meet by ourselves to prepare to meet the enemy, to be held this evening. And now, before proceeding to the business of the meeting, it is proper to invite all who are not members of the press to withdraw." [Applause.]

The roll of the General Committee was then called, and 175 answered to their names. The announcement of the attendance of a decided majority of the committee was received with vociferous cheers of the meeting. The General Committee consists of 350 members, of whom 176 is a majority. Several members present gave in the names of absent members who were absent from various causes, but who would be present in the evening. The spirit of the meeting was of a character of satisfaction and honest gratification, which was with difficulty suppressed.

The Chairman then announced that a committee had been appointed to prepare resolutions to be presented at the general meeting in the evening expressive of the sentiments of the true Democracy here represented. It would now be in order to receive the proceedings and action of the general meeting by reading those resolutions now, but Mr. George H. Purser, the Chairman of the sub-committee alluded to, would state the substance of the resolutions, and which other measures were proposed to take.

Mr. Purser took the stand and was greeted with the most Democratic applause. He said that although venerable, he still felt in the presence of the young Democracy the enthusiasm of the fire of his youth. He had felt from the beginning of the political troubles of the party the necessity of lend ability and intelligence. The progress of the Democracy in this city, since its reorganization, its strength to-night exceeded the most sanguine expectations. He could foresee for them a glorious future, provided they kept down the bad enemies to battle with who understood perfectly all the subtle arts of opposition, the baser tricks of the politician; enemies who do not hesitate to use the name of the party to further ends that party disowns. Their wiles must be met with firmness, and the same degree of decorum that their seats, and waited the action of those of the General Committee.

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